#### CONFIDENTIAL

# Duragesic Disease Modeling Workshop 2 Takeaways

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#### Contents

- Current hypotheses, questions, and analyses
- Updated aspects of patient flow analysis
  - Patient population definition
  - Patient segmentation
- Updated physician flow analysis
  - Physician flow map
  - Physician segmentation
- Next steps
- Appendix

## Workshop # 2 Surfaced Three Fundamental Opportunities

- Increase share of patients shifting from immediate-release to sustained-release opioids captured by duragesic
- Increase total flow of chronic back patients from immediate-release to sustained-release opioids
- Increase retention of chronic back pain patients on duragesic whenever medically appropriate

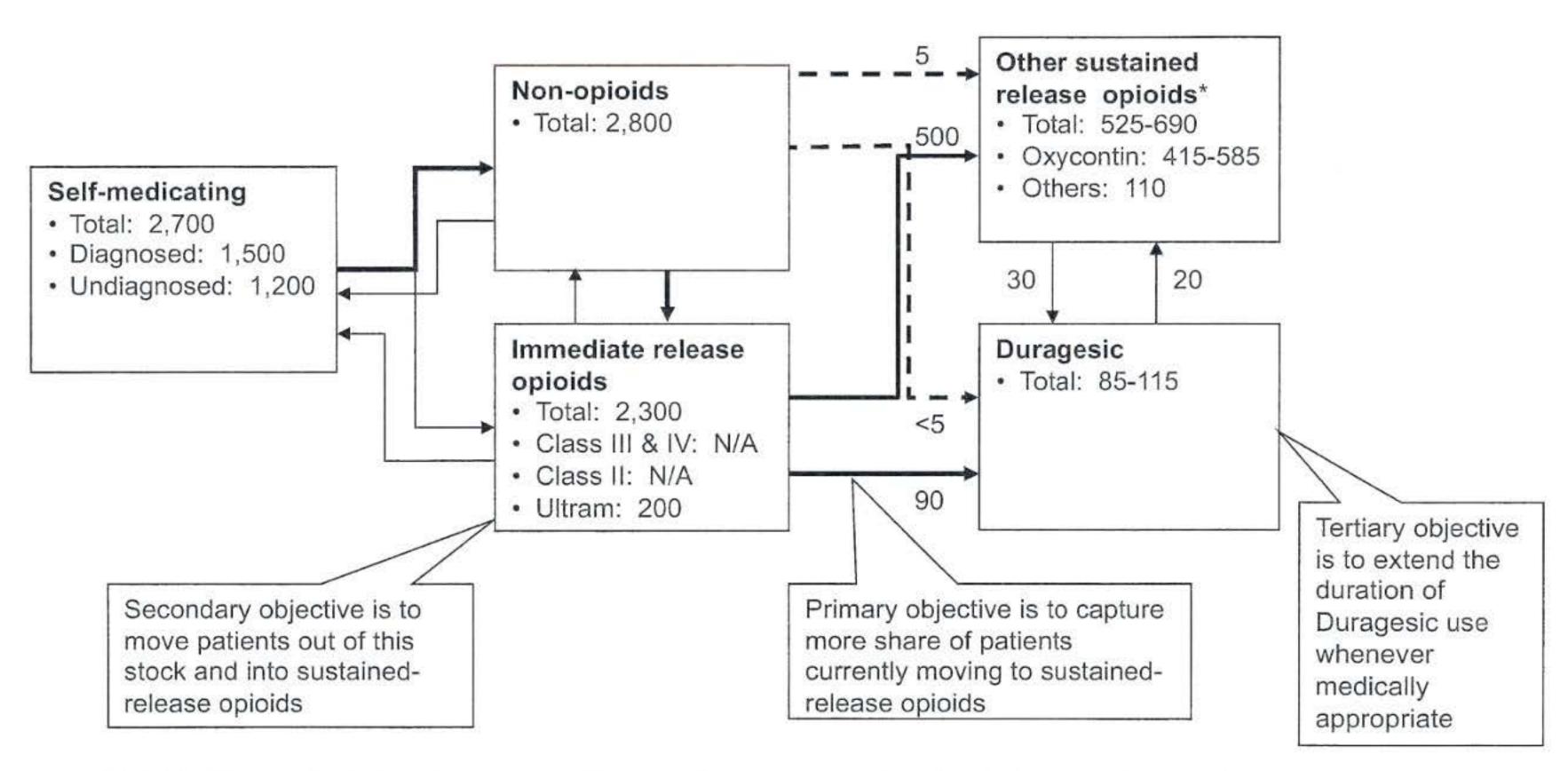
## Initial Estimates Of Chronic Back Pain Patient Stocks And Flows

Thousands of patients per year 100% = 8.6 million patients\*

PRELIMINARY

Primary flows

- → Potentially negligible flows



\* Initial estimates include only patients with 3 months or greater of moderate to severe back pain

Note: All immediate release opioids (Class II, III, & IV) grouped together due to data limitations during preliminary analysis

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Source: Decision Resources; Patient Longitudinal Study July 2001; Janssen marketing research; NDTI; team analysis

## Opportunity #1: Increase Share Of Patients Shifting From Immediaterelease To Sustained-release Opioids Captured By Duragesic

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| Strategy   | Key questions  | Analysis/data   | Key contacts   |  |
|--|--|---|--|--|
| Re-direct sales force toward specific physician segments and other key influencers | <ul> <li>Are Duragesic prescriptions currently driven by physician preference or specific patient attributes?</li> <li>Pareto analysis of chronic back pain prescribing behavior (IMS Exponent day)</li> <li>Quantitative data on physician behavior (Segmentation study)</li> </ul> |   | Beth Woodhead;     Mike Lee  |  |
|  | <ul> <li>How many chronic back pain patients<br/>are currently receiving long-term, high-<br/>dose regimens of short-acting opioids?<br/>Are we currently targeting the physicians<br/>who prescribe these regimens?</li> </ul>  | <ul> <li>Analysis of chronic back pain<br/>prescriptions/patient stocks (Mscan);<br/>Understand Purdue call patterns and<br/>implications for Duragesic (Janssen<br/>experts, targeted interviews)</li> </ul> | Beth Woodhead; Guy Nuyts   |  |
|  | <ul> <li>What is pattern of opioid use from<br/>chronic back pain in elderly/long term<br/>care? Are we properly targeting and<br/>influencing prescription behavior in this<br/>setting?</li> </ul>   | <ul> <li>Breakdown patient stocks by age (Mscan,<br/>Longitudinal study); Understand<br/>prescription decision process in long-term<br/>care (Janssen experts, targeted<br/>interviews)</li> </ul>            | Guy Nuyts; Mike Lee  |  |
|  | <ul> <li>Are we properly targeting and<br/>influencing prescription behavior in the<br/>pain clinics? Would creative contracting<br/>help in this setting?</li> </ul>  | <ul> <li>Breakdown physician stocks/deciles by<br/>setting of care; Understand prescription<br/>decision process in pain clinics (Janssen<br/>experts, targeted interviews)</li> </ul>                        | <ul> <li>Beth Woodhead;</li> <li>Duragesic brand<br/>team</li> </ul>             |  |
|  | <ul> <li>Are certain physician specialties more or<br/>less likely to prescribe long-acting<br/>opioids? Can we influence flows to take<br/>advantage of this difference?</li> </ul>   | <ul> <li>Breakdown physician stocks/deciles by<br/>specialty; Opiod prescription behavior by<br/>specialty (NDTI)</li> </ul>  | <ul> <li>Beth Woodhead;<br/>Jenna Kelly;<br/>Duragesic brand<br/>team</li> </ul> |  |

## Opportunity #1: Increase Share Of Patients Shifting From Immediate-

#### Strategy

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- Are we properly targeting and influencing prescription behavior in the pain clinics? Would creative contracting help in this setting?
- Are certain physician specialties more or less likely to prescribe long-acting opioids? Can we influence flows to take advantage of this difference?
- Breakdown physician stocks/deciles by setting of care; Understand prescription decision process in pain clinics (Janssen experts, targeted interviews)
- Breakdown physician stocks/deciles by specialty; Opiod prescription behavior by specialty (NDTI)
- Beth Woodhead;
   Duragesic brand team
- Beth Woodhead;
   Jenna Kelly;
   Duragesic brand team

### Opportunity #1: Increase Share Of Patients Shifting From Immediaterelease To Sustained-release Opioids Captured By Duragesic

PRELIMINARY

| į,   | Strategy                 | Key questions  | Analysis/data   | Key contacts                |  |
|--|--------------------------|--|---|-----------------------------|--|
| Re-direct sales force toward specific physician segments and |                          | <ul> <li>Are Duragesic prescriptions currently<br/>driven by physician preference or<br/>specific patient attributes?</li> </ul> | <ul> <li>Pareto analysis of chronic back pain<br/>prescribing behavior (IMS Exponent data);<br/>Quantitative data on physician behavior<br/>(Segmentation study)</li> </ul> | Beth Woodhead;     Mike Lee |  |
|  | other key<br>influencers | How many chronic back pain patients  | Analysis of chronic back pain   | Beth Woodhead;              |  |

 Are Duragesic prescriptions currently driven by physician preference or specific patient attributes?

## Opportunity #1: Increase Share Of Patients Shifting From Immediaterelease To Sustained-release Opioids Captured By Duragesic (Continued)

display cases)

- Target high abuse-risk patients (e.g., males under 40)
- Use clinical data to influence physician/payor choice of longacting opioid

- What are the patient segment breakdowns for Duragesic and Oxycontin for chronic back pain (i.e., age, gender)?
- What data will influence payors/physicians' choice in near-term? Is there a potential role for return to functionality data (i.e., Thomas Jefferson University)?

## Opportunity \*\*\* Immediate-rele

#### Strategy

- Move physicians who are "stuck" in Class III/IV opioids to Class II opiods
- Adapt marketing tactics to changing regulations (e.g., triplicate scripts)

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#### PRELIMINARY

#### Key contacts

Beth Woodhead;
 Mike Lee

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 Duragesic brand team

 Jeff Mathis;
 Duragesic brand team

## Opportunity #3: Increase Retention Of Chronic Back Pain Patients On Duragesic Whenever Medically Appropriate

**PRELIMINARY** 

| Stategy  | Key questions  | Analysis/data  | Key contacts                                    |
|--|--|--|---|
| <ul> <li>Intervene to stem<br/>specific patient<br/>out-flows</li> </ul>                           | <ul> <li>What does the current Duragesic<br/>duration profile look like? Do patients<br/>that leave Duragesic early flow to a<br/>different destination than those which<br/>stay on Duragesic for a long time?</li> </ul> | Duragesic duration and out-flow<br>analysis of longitudinal or cross-<br>sectional database (Mscan, Duragesic<br>longitudinal study) |   |
| <ul> <li>Target<br/>patient/physician<br/>segments with<br/>high Duragesic<br/>duration</li> </ul> | <ul> <li>Does average duration vary<br/>systematically according to patient<br/>segments (e.g., age, gender)?</li> </ul>   | Segment by segment duration analysis<br>of longitudinal or cross-sectional<br>databases (Mscan, Duragesic<br>longitudinal study)     | • Guy Nuyts; Mike<br>Lee                        |
|  | <ul> <li>Does average duration vary<br/>systematically according to physician<br/>segments (e.g., specialty, setting of<br/>care)?</li> </ul>  | Segment by segment duration analysis<br>of longitudinal or cross-sectional<br>databases (Mscan, Duragesic<br>longitudinal study)     |   |
| Decrease impact<br>of adverse events<br>on duration of use   | <ul> <li>Which adverse events are most likely to<br/>cause patients to terminate use of<br/>Duragesic?</li> </ul>  | <ul> <li>Adverse event rate analysis of clinical<br/>studies; Targeted physician interviews;<br/>Janssen experts</li> </ul>          | Juergen Haeussler;     Duragesic brand     team |
|  | <ul> <li>Are particular patient segments more<br/>prone to adverse events?</li> </ul>  | Adverse event rate analysis of clinical studies; Janssen experts   | team  |

### Opportunity #3: Increase Retention Of Chronic Back Pain Patients On

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Opportunity #3: Increase Retention Of Chronic Back Pain Patients On Duragesic Whenever Medically Appropriate

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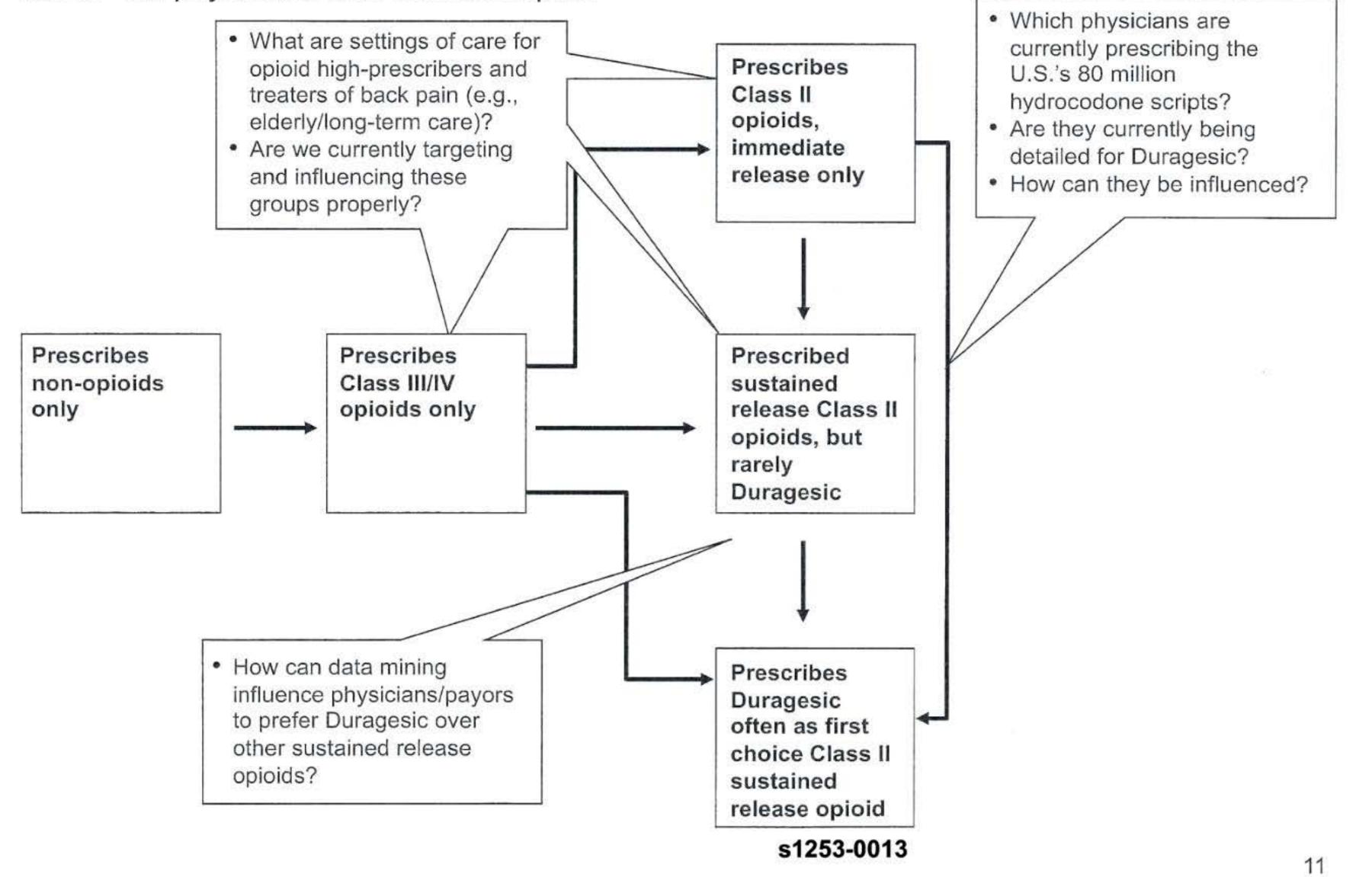
 Decrease impact of adverse events on duration of use

## **Duragesic Patient Segments**

| Segmentation | Segments   | Rationale  |
|--------------|--|--|
| Age          | <ul><li>Under 40</li><li>40-64</li><li>65 and over</li></ul> | <ul> <li>Duragesic may have natural<br/>advantage in older patients<br/>(e.g., less active, difficulty<br/>swallowing)</li> </ul>                                  |
|              |  | <ul> <li>Duragesic currently trails         Oxycontin in under-40 market         even its though abuse         advantage is strongest here     </li> </ul>         |
| Gender       | <ul><li>Male</li><li>Female</li></ul>                        | <ul> <li>Duragesic has traditional advantage over Oxycontin with females</li> <li>Duragesic may have a natural advantage in males due to abuse concerns</li> </ul> |

#### Chronic Back Pain Physician Flows

100% = All physicians who treat back pain



- What are settings of care for opioid high-prescribers and treaters of back pain (e.g., elderly/long-term care)?
- Are we currently targeting and influencing these groups properly?

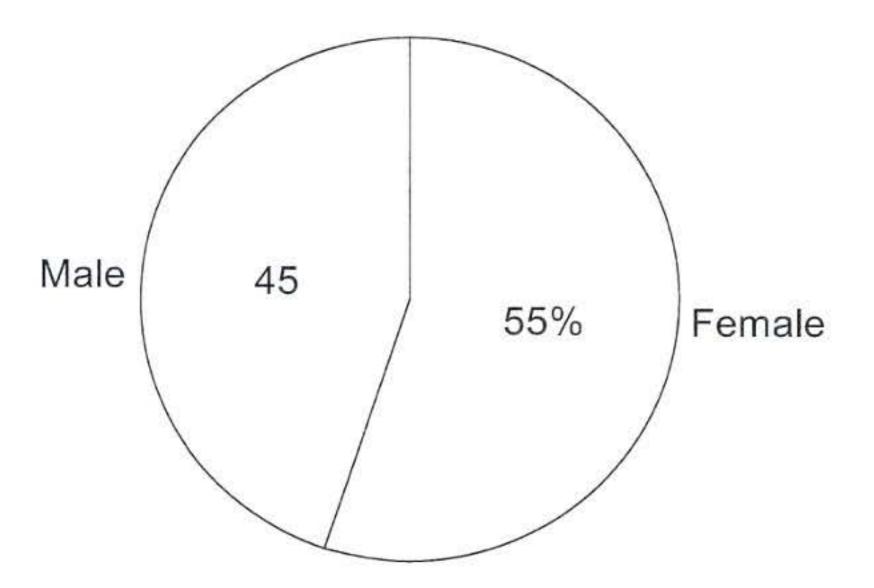
## **Chronic Back Pain Physician Segments**

| Segmentation        | Segments  | Rationale   |  |  |
|---------------------|---|---|--|--|
| Setting of care     | • Pain clinic   | Share of voice is setting-dependent   |  |  |
|                     | <ul><li>Elderly/long-term care</li><li>Other</li></ul>  | <ul> <li>Key influencers of prescription<br/>behavior vary among settings</li> </ul>      |  |  |
| Physician specialty | <ul><li>GP</li><li>Orthopedist</li></ul>                | <ul> <li>Comfort with opioids likely to vary<br/>systematically with specialty</li> </ul> |  |  |
|                     | <ul><li>Pain specialists</li><li>Neurologists</li></ul> | <ul> <li>Encounter patients at different<br/>points in treatment path</li> </ul>          |  |  |

### Gender Of Oxycontin And Duragesic Patients

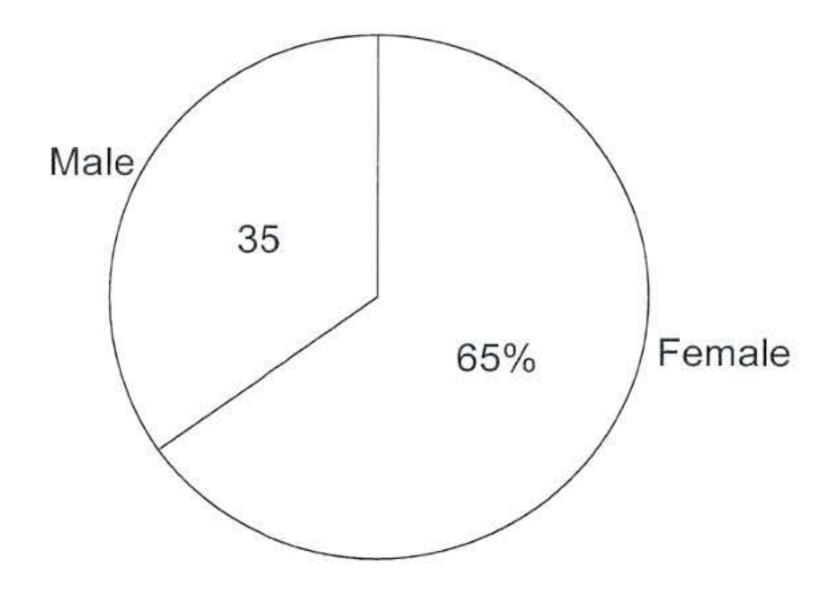
Oxycontin

Percent prescriptions



#### Duragesic

Percent prescriptions



### **Patient Stocks Calculation**

HighLow

|   |           |           |           | Morphine<br>Sulfate |            |  |
|---|-----------|-----------|-----------|---------------------|------------|--|
|   | Duragesic | Oxycontin | MS Contin | (generic)           | Confidence | Source   |
| Total prescriptions 2001                      | 3,430,000 | 7,183,000 | 749,000   | 1,099,000           |            | IMS – National Prescription<br>Audit; Janssen Marketing<br>Research                        |
| Percent of Rx<br>prescribed for<br>back pain* | 20%       | 34%       | 34%       | 34%                 |            | IMS – National Drug and<br>Therapeutic Index; Janssen<br>Marketing Research                |
| Rx written for back pain                      | 686,000   | 2,427,712 | 253,147   | 371,440             |            | <ul> <li>(Total Rx) x (Percent due to<br/>back pain)</li> </ul>                            |
| Avg number of<br>Rx per patient               | 5.8       | 5.8       | 5.8       | 5.8                 |            | <ul> <li>Assumption: 140 days per<br/>patient/24 days per<br/>prescription</li> </ul>      |
| Number of back pain patients                  | 117,600   | 416,179   | 43,397    | 63,675              |            | <ul> <li>(Rx written for back pain)/<br/>(Average number of Rx per<br/>patient)</li> </ul> |

<sup>\* 34%</sup> based on 20% for Duragesic and 30% for overall market Source: IMS; Janssen marketing research; team analysis